report, to our knowledge has not undergone scientific peer review, and thus cannot be accepted as legitimate science.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified 24 critically polluted areas which includes Vapi and Ankleshwar whereas the other sites do not figures in the list. In the picnic garden area of Kolkata, the problem pertains to the lead smelting units and disposals of lead bearing slag and in the sites of Kanpur and Ranipet the problems pertain to effluents from leather tanneries. Various steps have been initiated for the abatement of pollution in the above areas, which include:

- Closure of some of the lead smelting units in Kolkata and preparation of the remediation plans for disposal of lead bearing slag.
- Formulation of action plans in respect of Vapi and Ankleshwar as critically polluted areas. The action plan includes treatment of industrial wastes water in individual and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) and disposal of hazardous waste at Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF).
- Setting up of the chrome recovery units and treatment of the waste water from tanneries on priority at Kanpur and Ranipet.

Capital investment in SSI

*255. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small scale industries functioning at present as on date alongwith the capital investment made in the different parts of the country, State-wise particularly in Assam;

(b) the details of small scale industries lying as sick in the country alongwith the capital investment made therein, alongwith the reasons for their sickness, State-wise;

(c) whether any economic package in this regard has been formulated for their revival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The total number of small scale industries (SSI-registered and unregistered) in the country as at the end of March, 2006 (latest available) is estimated to be 123.42 lakh, with estimated investment (plant and machinery) of Rs 1,81,423 crore. The State-wise details of these units and their investment in plant and machinery are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles data on sick small scale industries financed by scheduled commercial banks. According to the data compiled by the RBI, the number of sick SSI units at the end of March, 2005 (latest available) was 1,38,041 and the loan outstanding against these units was Rs. 5380.13 crore. The State-wise details of these sick SSI units and bank loan outstanding against them are given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See* below). Details of Investment in plant and machinery of these units are not compiled by the RBI.

The main reasons of sickness include shortage of working capital, fall in demand of specific products, change in technology, shortage of raw material, marketing problems and increase in competition.

(c) and (d) The Government is seized of the problem of sickness among the SSIs. In this context the RBI issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in SSI at an early stage, taking remedial measures and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units As a sequel to the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)" announced by the Government in August 2005, the RBI has also issued guidelines in September, 2005 on debt restructuring of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to facilitate restructuring of debt of all eligible SMEs.

In addition, the Government implements several schemes/programmes in the areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructural development, etc., to help SSIs become globally competitive. These schemes/programmes include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Small Industry Cluster Development Programme, ISO-9000/14001 Certification Fee Reimbursement Scheme, etc.

Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to facilitate the promotion

and development of micro, small and medium enterprises and enhancement of their competitiveness. The Act has come into effect from 2 October, 2006.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of Small Scale Industries and their Capital Investment (in Plant & Machinery) as on 31.03.2006

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of SSI Units	Capital Investment (in Plant & Machinery) (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	22,10,771	29,558
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,21,519	15,016
3.	Maharashtra	9,42,574	13,856
4.	Tamil Nadu	9,40,531	13,826
5.	Madhya Pradesh	9,30,204	13,674
6.	West Bengal	9,00,420	13,236
7.	Karnataka	7,73,630	11,372
8.	Gujarat	6,24,300	9,177
9.	Bihar	6,08,537	8,945
10.	Kerala	5,24,824	7,715
11.	Rajasthan	5,17,906	7,613
12.	Orissa	4,53,591	6,668
13.	Punjab	4,38,448	6,445
14.	Chhattisgarh	3,08,143	4,530
15.	Haryana	2,59,638	3,817
16.	Assam	2,28,024	3,352
17.	Delhi	2,06,599	3,037
18.	Jharkhand	1,55,437	2,285
19.	Uttaranchal	1,25,218	1,841

1	2	3	4
20.	Himachal Pradesh	89,037	1,309
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	85,855	1,262
22.	Manipur	55,972	823
23.	Tripura	28,410	418
24.	Meghalaya	26,637	392
25.	Chandigarh	25,978	382
26.	Nagaland	17,221	253
27.	Mizoram	13,149	193
28.	Pondicherry	10,452	154
29.	Goa	8,403	124
30.	Daman & Diu		
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,868	57
32.	Andaman & Nicobar	3,809	56
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,490	22
34.	Lakshadweep	630	9
35.	Sikkim.	463	6
	GRAND TOTAL :	1,23,41,661	1,81,423

Statement-II

State-wise details of sick SSI units as at the End of the 31.03.2005

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Sick Units	Outstanding Bank loan (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,508	222.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0.03
4.	Assam	2,954	48.11
5.	Bihar	7,596	106.12

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	770	76.57
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,058	63.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48	4.07
9.	Daman & Diu	42	4.08
10.	Delhi	1,488	281.31
11.	Goa	130	12.57
12.	Gujarat	3,461	350.64
13.	Haryana	1,000	84.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	332	9.38
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,630	33.98
16.	Jharkhand	3,419	67.14
17.	Karnataka	4,093	292.62
18.	Kerala	10,873	318.81
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,640	179.87
21.	Maharashtra	6,939	1,094.18
22.	Manipur	786	2.01
23.	Meghalaya	104	0.60
24.	Mizoram	76	0.67
25.	Nagaland	154	1.74
26.	Orissa	7,384	84.71
27.	Pondicherry	70	9.14
28.	Punjab	2,506	162.81
29.	Rajasthan	2,241	44.42
30.	Sikkim	13	0.89
31.	Tamil Nadu	9,938	1,033.07
32.	Tripura	1,734	2.20
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12,085	341.10
34.	Uttaranchal	353	9.80
35.	West Bengal	38,612	440.15
	GRAND TOTAL :	1,38,041	5,383.13